30CIALIST RIOT IN LONDON. BLOODSHED IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE. FOUR THOUSAND POLICE AGAINST 100,000 ANGRY MEN.

DVER 200 CITIZENS AND FORTY POLICEMEN IN-JURED-COMMONER GRAHAM CLUBBED AND AR-RESTED-CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SUM-MONED, BUT NO FIRING DONE-THE RIOT ACT NOT READ - A SCENE UNEQUALLED

SINCE THE HYDE PARK RIOT. LONDON, Nov. 13 .- Mr. Robert Cunningham Gra-18m, Member of Parliament for the Northwest Divition of Lanarkshire, an advanced Liberal, so-called, did not speak to his Socialist friends in Trafalgar Equare to-day as he had threatened to do in denance of the police. Tens of thousands of his excited followers hastened to the Square this morning to resist the carrying out of the "ukase of the military despot," as they chose to call Sir Charles Warren's proclamation; there they met 4,000 metropolitan police, and after rous skirmishes and many serious conflicts, dispersed in disorder, carrying with them bundreds of broken heads and bruised bodies, and a lesson they will, not soon forget. Mr. Graham was clubbed for his pains, arrested and released on bail.

The scene has not been equalled since 1866, when the people, asserting the right of public Four thousand policemen took cossession of the approaches to Trafalgar Square at an early hour. They had been on the ground but a short time when various societies, Socialist, Radical and Irish, approached the Square from every direction. The paraders were headed by bands of music, and near the Square. Fierce fights took place on the of an electrical shop fell with a crash. The

were well enough to leave the hospitals after treatment. One patient was dreadfully burned with vitriol squirted from a syringe. Another Square ready for action in case the crowd broke breaking the line it is believed that the riot act would have been read and the infantry would At 7:30 o'clock the remaining Life Guards returned

THE SQUARE GUARDED BY 4,000 POLICE. The proclamation of Sir Charles Warren. the head of the London police, bidding the holding of a meeting in Trafalgar Square, was placarded throughout London last o'clock this morning the Square presented an animated appearance owing to the continual arriving of todies of police, small drafts

metro olis. Three hundred grenadiers were stationed in the barracks in the rear of the National formed a hollow square four deep on the southern side for the purpose of protecting Trafaigar Square. wenty-live hundred more were held in reserve There were double patrols in all the debouching streets. Meantime vehicle traffic was small and the Sunday foot travel continued as usual, except that no loitering was permitted.

Until 1 o'clock there were no signs of a proc sion. At that hour groups, mainly of sightseer or ruffians, began to assemble in the vicinity of the Square, but a squad of mounted police kept truffic moving and dispersed each group as it formed. In these charges there were many exciting incidents. In one a policeman's horse tell with the rider underneath, and the crowd surged around the prestrate man and threatened him until his comrades rescued him. As the crowd thickened the police were compelled to use their batons. By 3 o'clock there was an immense con course of people packed on the steps of St. Martin's Church and Morley's Hotel, and on the roofs of the houses in the adjacent streets. The majority seemed to be respectable persons attracted by curiosity. The remainder were loafers of the worst classes. Several arrests were made about

COMMONER GRAHAM GETS A CLUBBING.

An excited movement was visible at 4 o'clock at the Strand entrance of the Square when, amid a mingling of cheers and hoots a body of police was seen escorting Mr. R. Cunningham Graham and Mr. Barns to the centre of the Square. Inspector Hume says that Mr. Graham, who was bareheaded and was leading 400 men, made a determined effort to break the police lines in order to enter the Square. They were unarmed, but used their fists The police drew their batons and Mr. Graham received a blow on the forehead and bied freely. Mr. Burns was arrested without receiving s blow. After Mr. Graham's wound had been aressed by the police, both prisoners were taken to the station. Mr. Graham was released on

bail, but Mr. Burns remained in custody.

In the meantime bodies of paraders had arrived by every debouching avenue, but they were dispersed and compelled to yield their flags and banners before arriving at the Square. Numbers crowded the omnibuses and harangued from the knifeboards while the vehicles slowly traversed the front of the Square and Charing Cross, the erowd cheering wildly. Then a procession of seven brakes crowded with men carrying small sed dags drove past St. Martin's Church and tried to stop in front of the National Gallery. The police compelled them to move on, and they turned down the west side and attempted to make the circuit of the Square. The police rushed to the horses' heads but, finding that it would off the Square, allowed them to complete the

the crowd. Many persons who were hustled by the police while asserting the right of thorough fare became incensed and raised their sticks against the officials. They were speedily disarmed and driven away with cuffs by the police, who had been ordered to refrain from using their batons unless it became secessary for the purpose of The passage to and fro of vehicles in the vicinity did not cease during the whole day. and this increased the work of the police. Had the Square been entirely closed there would have been no difficulty whatever, but the continual traffic enabled the crowds to form here and there

At 4:15 loud cheers heralded the arrival of a cavalry force with Colonel Talbot at its head. trem Whitehall, and Magistrate Marsham (repared to read the riot act in case such warning should become necessary. But the crowd became cod-humored, in marked contrast with their House, ordered drink for all the policemen on duty

demeanor on the arrival of the mounted police. While the guards trotted eight abreast around the Square, cheers went up accompanied by shouts:

Brave, Marsham; we want free speech; we are all true Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen; We only want our legal rights as citizens of London."

A second circuit of the Square by the guards elicited opposition from a mob of roughs in the crowd, who shouted:

"Britons shall not be ruled by lead and bayonets."

RUFFIANS FORCED TO RUN THE GAUNTLET.

Three groans were given for the Home Secretary. The Guards patrolled the Square several times and then turned into the adjacent streets. They succeeded in awing the roughs and in greatly thinning the crowd. At 5 o'clock the grenadiers wheeled into the Square with bayonets fixed with twenty rounds of ball cartridges in their pouches. They were accompanied by an ambulance, They halted in front of the National Gallery and opened into line. The mob was thus caught between the lines of police and military. the roughs were compelled to run the gauntlet. They were hastened on their way by a shove from one policeman, a cuff from another and a kick from a third. Some of them showed a disposition to maintain their ground, but the soldiers brought their bayonets to the "charge," diers rushed to the front and ordered their men to replace their arms, and the soldiers then contented themselves with pounding with their rifles on the toes of the crowd. Boxing the ears of the turbulent roughs with vigor seemed to delight the policemen. The crowd now hooted the military with an energy equal to that with which they had cheered them before.

Soon after 5 o'clock the police made a series of violent charges with their batons in a determined effort to clear the whole vicinity. the afternoon. In one charge the whole window asserted that the window was some of the emen's horses. The police, however, assert that bricks were thrown at the window. The loafroom was smashed in by the pressure of the crowd. whole force of Life Guards again patrolled square, and finally they dispersed comured flags and banners. The mounted police and cordoned with constables to prevent rusies. This move cleared Whitehali and Parliament sts., and the Guards, with the exception of the bedy declares that he was bayoneted. Two policemen retained in Trafalgar Square, were enabled to tere stabled with knives. It was noticeable that return to their barracks by 7 o clock. the crowd, while hooting the police, cheered the Quictude was now somewhat restored, avairy and infantry posted in the middle of the though the square was still cordoned by bodies of police, which alternately relieved the police line. If the crowd had succeeded in each other in order to obtain much needed refreshment after standing in the same position ten hours.

> TERRIFIC STRUGGLE WITH 8,000 MEN. THE FAMOUS RACE COURSE SQUAD FIGHTING

AGAINST FEARFUL ODDS. LONDON, Nov. 13 -- In the course of a sharp scuffle at Westminster Bridge a constable was stabbed in the back with an oyster knife, which had been sharpened for use as a weapon. Another constable others were struck with iron bars, pokers sticks and stones. In a hand-to-hand encounter with paraders from South London. The police to the number of 1,500 The police captured ten flags. Twenty-six persons taking part in the procession received baton wounds in the head and fifteen constables were ion had been organized as the principal one to move in solid phalanx upon Trafilgar Square. and while the police were engaged in the scuffic with carry the objective point. The police got an intimation of this programme and Sir Charles Warren ordered Superintendent Dunlop to hold the position at Westminster Bridge at all costs. Dunlop had a division of police under his command noted for their tactics in clearing race-courses.

Paraders from Peckham, Bermondsey and Dentford joined forces at Westminster at 4 o'clock. They numbered in all 8,000 men, and all appeared to be under the command of one leader. Marching with arms linked they occupied I arhament Square. When Superintendent Dunlop ordered them to disperse, a tremendous struggle occurred. The flags carried by the paraders were made rallying points for the mob, and around them fearful struggles took place. Eventually, however, the procession was completely dispersed.

A WOMAN GUARDS A SOCIALIST FLAG. BORNE FAINTING FROM THE CONFLICT THAT RAGED

ABOUT HER. LONDON, Nov. 13 .- Away from the central scene there were several outpost affairs. The most serious affray occurred at 4 o'clock at the bottom of Weilington-st. Sticks and stones were freely used by the mob and many policemen were injured. An inspector had his nose broken by a blow from a cienched fist and the man who committed the assault and twenty others in his company were at once put under arrest. Another procession consisting of several Radical and Socialist clubs from Clerkenwell made its appearance at Broad-st., Bloomsbury, but was forbidden to enter

St. Martin's lane. The Socialist League cutrusted their flag to a Mrs. Taylor, who refused to surrender it on the demand of the police. The latter then attempted to wrest it from her, when the Socialists came to the woman's rescue and a sharp encounter followed. The constables secured the flag. The woman was carried off in a faint. This conflict with batons and sticks enraged the policemen, and their officers were unable to restrain them. All of the Socialist flags were seized. Many of the police were sent to the hospital, including the wounded inspector, from whose head the blood was streaming. The bandsmen of the procession,

fearing to lose their instruments, retreated hastily, Between 4 and 6 o'clock seventy injured persons were attended to at the Charing Cross Hospital, One man who had a serious cound in the head said the police clubbed him when he was a considerable create a disturbance to turn the paraders suddenly distance from the crowd. Another was suffering from a contusion of the abdomen. He alieged that a constable had kicked him after felling him to the ground. The surgical staff was taxed to the

HOOTING THE CARLTON CLUB.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ORDERS DRINKS FOR THE POLICE-REFUSING BAIL FOR GRAHAM. LONDON, Nov. 13.-A large body of Socialis's arrived by St. James-st., Pall Mail, at 4 o'clock, hooting the Cariton and cheering the Reform Club When this body was near the Athenseum the police barred the way and an officer shouted You can't go further." The crowd resisted and the police clubbed and drove them away, their banners being broken down and trodden under foot. This crowd while retreating met another body and returned to the scene of the scuffle and was again scattered by the police. All the Life Guards then blocked Pall Mall and cleared the Cariton House terrace.

Meanwhile the Prince of Wales, who was sitting on a cab unobserved returning to Marlborough

The Eastern contingent was followed through the Strand by a large van, containing stones, sticks,

etc. The driver was arrested. The police refused bail for Mr. Graham, in spite of his injuries. Most of the prisoners are confined

in the Bow Street, Scotland Yard and King Street

prisons.

At St. Thomas's Hospital there is a boy suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries. He is not likely to live through the night. A constable had his leg fractured and sustained other serious injuries. Police are inquiring at all the hospitals for the names and addresses of the injured. It is reported that just before the Wellington-st. conflict a cartional of sticks was brought for the mob to arm themselves with.

At midnight all was quiet.

MR. GRAHAM HAD AMPLE WARNING. MR. MATTHEWS TOLD HIM ON SATURDAY THAT

THE MEETING COULD NOT BE HELD. LONDON, Nov. 14 .- In an interview on Saturday evening Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, told Mr. Graham that the Government would not permit the proposed meeting in Trafalgar Square He said he believed that the Executive was acting within its strict legal rights and that the public was only allowed in the Square on sufferance by the Queen. He further stated that he wished the question to be tried he regretted the Government's decision, because the meeting would certainly be held and a grave responsibility would rest with the Government.

WHAT LED UP TO THE RIOT.

MEETINGS OF THE "UNEMPLOYED." TACTICS OF SEE CHARLES WARREN-THE SQUARE

CHOWN PROPERTY. Under the influence of impulsive and ill-regulated be nevelence Trafalgar square had become the centre of al from all parts of the metropolis, until at last the few

disappeared, convinced for his par

LONDON, Nov. 13,-The Executive of the Rati d Federation held a meeting to-night and resolevening at the London Patriotic Club to decide upon measures for repeating the attempt to hold a public meeting on Sunday next.

THE CROWN PRINCE INCOURAGED. CONFIDENT THAT HE WILL LIVE FOR MANY YEARS

-A GOOD APPETITE.
BERLIN, Nov. 13. The Crown Prince's complaint may Remo, but will return in a fortnight provided no totally different deci-lons are made in the meantime. The trown Prince's general health is excellent. He has a good appetite and sleeps well. The Prince projects to take a long walk to morrow. He is greatly encouraced and is comblent that he will live for many years. He takes his meals alone in order to avoid talking.

DR. MACKENZIE THREATENED. LOSDON, Nov. 14. "The Standard's correspondence

several anenymous threatening letters. He is of the opinion that German doctors are too much in-clined to dra-tic measures and the use of the knife

RUMORED FLIGHT OF M. WILSON. SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DECORATION

Pauls, Nov. 13.-It is removed that M. Wilson has fled to Merison's Vandrey. M. Andrieux, formerly Prefect of Police, stated in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that he had been offered papers compromising Wilson for \$4,000. Mme. Limousin has intimated that she will divulge further secrets.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION. MEN WHO WILL ACCOMPANY SIR CHARLES TUPPER

TO WASHINGTON.
OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—It is understood that Sir that the following gentlemon will comprise the Canadras ister of Justice, as consulting counsel for the British counsel; Celonel Cameron, C. M. G., official secretary to the Canadian Commissioner; C. C. Chipman, private secretary to the Canadian Commissioner; Doirjas Stewari, private secretary to the Missister of Justice, and George Johnson, Government statistician, as actuary. Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine, will probably present the historical side of the case fater ou.

GENERAL BOULANGER RELEASED. Paris, Nov. 13.-General Boulanger has been released arrest and will arrive here to-morrow.

O'BRIEN COMPLAINS OF BEING TORTURED. DUBLIS, Nov. 14.-Mr. O'Brien complained to the visiting justices in the Tuliamore Jail yesterday of being slowly tortured to death.

RUMOR THAT DILLON IS TO BE ARRESTED. DUBLIN, Nov. 13.-A rumor is current that the Coun-ell at a meeting last night decided to order the arrest

THE FIRE RECORD.

LARGE PART OF A TOWN BURNED. ST. PETER, Monn., Nov. 13 .- A large fire broke out in the barn of the Northwestern Hotel last night. The wind was strong from the southwest. Everything was ry that the flames were uncontrollaids, the high buildings are gone, including two hotels, the tractional fank, several heary stores, restaurants, to ry stores, salrous, the American Express office and rate harrs. The fire raged until it reached an open The loss is \$100,000. One third of the business was one of the stanchest advocates of peace was largely due to his efforts that the breach is on of the town i- di-troyed

AS EARLY MORNING BLAZE IN BROOKLYN. The furniture store of John Blust, on the first floor of No. 88 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$4,000 early yesterday morning. Valen-tine Stratton, who occupied the third floor for storage purposes, lost property worth \$1,000. The damage to the sull sing amounted to \$1,000. No cause is known for the fire.

A FURNITURE FACTORY DESTROYED BUFFALO, Nov. 13 (Special). - The furniture factory and warehouse of A. Wottge & Son was burned to-day.

near the House. The Pall Mall clubs followed his | TAKING POISON IN A HOTEL.

A YOUNG MAN SWALLOWS PRUSSIC ACID HIS COURAGE GIVES OUT AND HE RINGS FOR AID-

BIS RECOVERY PROBABLE. A tall young man, unusually good looking, walked to the Grand Union Hotel last evening about halfpast 5 o'clock, with several other people who had just arrived at the Grand Central Station on the New-Haven fine quality and had black curly hair. His soldierly bearing attracted attention as he walked with measminutes while waiting for an opportunity to get to nervous and lost in deep thought. When all those who had come in with him had signed their names, he walked hurriedly to the counter and said to Mr Garrison, the hotel proprietor: "I want a one-

Mr. Garrisor pushed the registry-book toward him. The man stood with his eyes firmly set upon Mr. Garrison's face for several moments. Then he picked up a pen and began to write. After a few flourishes wrote "Byron." He stopped and looked at Mr. eyes turned up to Mr. Garrison again, and he mut-

carrison looked him over sharply, thinking that he ing the matter, the proprietor assigned him to Room the room, and Mr. Ried talked for a few moments

an electric bell in the office, and the indicator showed

"Have one," was the reply, "the almighty "I have one." was the renly. "the almighty dollar, He has gone back on me, and that is the reason I took

HE SOLD THE STOCK OF BOGUS COMPANIES -HIS RELATIONS WITH FOSTER BLACK.

tock of companies whose business and assets existed tongue to deceive and luft suspicion in his ictims, and each resorted to bold forgery when money hid not come in fast enough through less dangeraus

Foster Black, the latest sufferer by Carpenter's frauds. was much discusted last night to find that Carpenter was not yet arrested. Mr. Black is the senior member of the flem of Foster Black & Co., brokers in knit goods, who seld by sample the manufactures of Carpenter's Brookside Knitting Company, located at Troy. When twenty-seven, approached Mr. Black eight months ago, he told him that he was a graduate of Princeton and was largely interested in the operations of the Paper Stock Disinfectant Company, the Blackman Disinfectant Conpany, the Washburn Salleylica Manufacturing Company, and other concerns which, he declared, were in a highly prosperous state, and that he was president of the knitting company at Troy; but he failed to mention to Mr. Black that he had swindled R. A. Brown, of Catskill, by giving him stock in one of his worthless companies for stock of boots and shoes, and then had succeeded in tefrauding Brown's brother in-law, J. B. Conkling, by

valuable house in St. Louis, on which Carpenter at once raised \$16,000 by mortraging it. Carpenter told Black that he was a nephew of the late Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, but he did not tell him that he had got possession of a fine country place near Coughkeepste by transferring salicylica stock for it, and was able to realize \$12,500 cash by giving a mortgage on it. Carpenter said that he had studied law with Swayne & Dillon; that his father was a elergyman in Ohio, and that Dr. Kynett, of the Methodist Book Concern of Philadelphia, was his uncle; but he did not say that he had swindled a classmate of his in the class of \$4 at Princeton, named J. B. Stokes, out of \$5,000, and had

him to the State Prison.

Not knowing it e sharly side of Mr. Carpenter's history, Mr. Black negan selling to his customers the products of Carpenter's Troy knitting mill. Mr. Black sold by sample and sent his orders to Carpenter, and when Carpenter brought the shipping receipts showing that the goods had been sent to the customers direct from the mill, Black paid case on them. It did not occur to Mr. Black hat any of these shipping receipts were forgeries, but when he found out that his customers had not received a large proportion of the goods which the receipts represented, he caused an investigation to be made. The result was the discovery that a number of the shipping receipts on which Black had paid Carpenter 85,400 nal been forged. When controuted with the facts Carpenter prefended to be greatly amazed and declared that there must be a mistake somewhere. So great was Carpenter's influence over the superinteadent of his mill at Troy, one A. B. Mallory, that he prevailed upon him to confess by promising immunity, that he Mallory, had committed the forgeries. Black caused the arrest of Mallory, when the truth of matter that Carpenter was the guitty party was made manifest, whereupon Carpenter dispersed. The amount of his swinding operations so far discovered appears to be about \$60,000.

Princeton, Nov. 13 (special).—George H. Carpenter

was graduated from Princeton in 1884, and was one of the most popular men in his class. He maintained a high stand during his course, and was especially well advanced in the departments of literature and of philosopny. In the latter study he became one of the favorite pupils of President McCosh. He was recognized as one of the best speakers, and was a prominent member of sion of the Princeton Faculty in the spring of 1854 was one of the stanchest advocates of peace, at was largely due to his efforts that the breach between the Faculty and the students was happily mended, his scriler year he became the managing editor of Princetonian, and at the Commencement exercises live red an honorary oration.

NEWS FROM MID-OCEAN BY THE CABLE. Boston, Nov. 13 (Special) - The Paventa, of the Cunard ine, arrived at this port to-day. Captain McKay reline, arrived at this port and an algebra the steamer Britannia. She was repairing one of the Atlantic cables 225 miles east of Beston light A battery was at brought into play, connecting with the Boston end of the

reached the city so quickly. James Russell Lowell was one of the passengers.

DISPENSING WITH HONORS. IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE AT CORNELL

RAISING THE STANDARD OF SCHOLARSHIP-BUT

FOOTBALL HOLDS ITS OWN. ITHICA, Nov. 13 (Special) .- The faculty of Cornell University have just made a number of important changes regarding term examinations and graduation honors which will do much to raise the standard of with considerable red tape that has caused grumbling and growling in past years. At the faculty meeting vesterday it was decided to dispense altogether with All mention of honors will be omitted from The clause on page 101 in the register, referring to five-hour work for special honors will be varied so that the phrase "with marked success" will be changed to "and pass the requisite examinations." Students doing this special work will receive mention of it in their diplomas, but will not receive special

The significance of this action of the faculty is the It modifies the policy of the university so as to make the love of learning the sole incentive to high scholarship. The faculty also adopted a resolution stating that their opinion a proficiency of 70 per cent should be required to pass. This resolution is not binding on all professors. It was passed to counteract any impression that in abolishing the honor system the faculty meant to decrease the standard of scholarship. tically amounts to raising the standard to pass in ternell from 60 per cent to 70 per cent. In Har-vard last year the standard was raised from 40 to 50 per cent.

There is a good deal of feeling in college circles at present over the announcement that the approach-

There is a good deal of feeling in college circles at present over the announcement that the approaching Thanksgiving vacation will consist of one day only. The Cornell University foo-ball team will meet a similar team from Lehigh University on this coming holiday at Elmira for the purpose of deciding the Rugby championship. "The Cornell Sun" says, editorially—and it speaks for a hou-said students: "When the arrangements are all made for our football team to play Lehigh at Elmira on Thanksgiving such restriction will not be taken in good graco by the majority of the students. There are many students who intended to so to Elmira on that day, and by their presence to encourage the team and to add enthusiasm to a great day's sport. But if it will be necessary to be prepared for Friday's recitation a large number will feel obliged to stay in town, and the football team will have to go to meet their opponents without a friend or backer. Neither can the members of the team do them-selves credit in the play if they can contemplate only 'flunks' and 'ballups'

DISCLOSING A SECRET MARRIAGE.

A WIFE CLAIMING HER PLACE BESIDE THE BODY OF

CONTROLLING INDIANA COAL ROADS.

FURCHASE ITS RIVAL,
BRAZIL, Nov. 13. (Special).—In June the with the Chicago market, purchased the Chicago on a short time investment though for the purchasers consoldiated with all its branches and massed its The aggressive syndicate is negotiating for

FORGING PETITIONS FOR A CONVICT. AN ASTOUNDING PIECE OF RASCALITY BROUGHT

TO LIGHT IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13 (Special). When District Atorney Sellers opened his mull last might he was astounded to find a communication referred to him by the President embelying a polition for the pardon of terms in prison for counterfeiting. The petition bore the names of all the United States Court officials, meaning the District-Attorney himself, besides those of William H. English, Joseph E. McDonald and many other of the most promisent elitizens of indianapolis. On investigation it was found that all the signatures had been forged, together with letters making special piess for the canvict. The President and given favorable consideration to the petition on account of its strength of signatures, but his reference for inquiry into the matter will result in making more trouble for Teal and the persons accounted with him.

TWO PRISONERS MAKE THEIR ESCAPE. BY NO MEANS THE FIRST FROM THE BROOKLYN

JAIL-ONE RECAPTURED. Two prisoners in Raymond Street Jail, in Bro made their escape by scaling the wall surrounding the jail yard on Saturday night. They were William Thompson, age for y, of Concord and Jay ats., and James Law-November 9 for intoxication, his term being twenty-uine days, and he was set at work in the engine-room. Thompson's wife began a sett for divorce from him last summer and he failed to pay the allmony ordered by the court, and was sent to the jail in July. He was employed in the kitchen to carry meals to the women's

pleyed in the kitchen to carry meals to the women's prison. Owing to their employment both men hat the fraedom of the jail vard.

Shertly after dark on Saturday night, they put a broken benck, which had been thrown into the yard, acting the wall at the rear of the jail, where Fort Greene Park abuts on the jail property. By means of the bench which is about fifteen feet in length, they managed to get to the top of the wall, whence it was easy to drop into the Park and make good their escape. Jail officers went in search of the two men and found Lawless at his home. Thompson could not be found and yesterday the police were asked to aid in the search for him. Hereafter nothing portable will be left in the jail and. There have been several escapes over the walls under Sheriff Farley, although he lives in the jail and has personal supervision of the prisoners.

MOVEMENTS OF NORTH A LLANTIC SQUADRON. NEWFORT, Nov. 13 (Special). - The Richmond, after re-ceiving ten or fifteen tons of coal from the Ossipec, will to-morrow go for New-York. The trip to and from New-York will be made principally under sail. The Richmond will return here and in her absence the flag of Rear-Admiral Luce will be housted on one of the other vessels here, probably the Atlanta, that being the vessel Harbor is now entirely free from obstructions, the submarine mines having been raised and returned to the torpedo station. In the rifle target practice the results torpede station. In the rine target practice the essipae of the 200, 300, and 500 yards scores place the Ossipae team shead, the Galeria second, followed by the Dopplin, Richmond and Athaota. The best scores at the 200 yards range were made by W. S. Morriweather, Ship's writer of the Galeria, 146, out of a possible 200, and at the 300 yards range by W. P. Hellingsworth, seaman from the puris rance by W. P. Hollingsworth, seaman from the Ossiner, 210 out of a possible 300. These scores embrace every shot from first to last and de not represent selected scores. The best sheeting from the ships' boats at the 500 yards target was made by the Galera's team.

PLAN TO BRING ALL MINERS INTO ONE UNION. BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 13 (Special), -The coal miners of the United States, 250,000 in number, are divided into two National orders, the Federated Assectation of Miners and Mine Laborers and District Assembly 135, Kulghts of Labor. An unfriendly rivalry exists between the two. They have a numerous and devoted membership and anether in the control of the contro

FAREWELL TO ANARCHY.

RED RIBBONS IN PLACE OF FLAGS.

THE MEN WHO WERE HANGED TAKEN TO THEIR GRAVES. WELL DRESSED MEN AND WOMEN WHO PLAUNTER

THE SYMBOL OF REVOLUTION-ORDER OB-SERVED IN THE PROCESSION-FLOW-ERS ON THE HEARSE-THE AMERI-CAN FLAG AT THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 -Now that the Anarchists are dead and have been followed to their temporary resting places in the vault of the Waldheim Ceme tery by a most imposing array of followers, the

question is asked: "Was it good policy to turn their bodies over to heir triends and to permit a public funeral ?"

The future history of anarchy in this country can alone answer this question. From one standpoint of reasoning it might seem to have been the wisest policy that could have been adopted. The law having been satisfied with the approval of an overwhelming majority, was it not a manifestation of its stern confidence in itself and an evidence of its magnanimity to permit the friends of the dead men to bury their dead in their own way, so long as it should be peacefully done? On the other hand there are those who reason that the remarkable performance of to-day will canonize the dead leaders, render them the objects of future affectionate and loval memory, give encouragement to the cause and rehabilitate the idea with the cloak of vengeance. Certainly, any thoughtful man looking upon the demonstrations in the past eight hours would be puzzled, if called upon to commit himself to an great in numbers as it wound its way solemnly through the streets, but the respectability of its appearance, the dignity of its demeaner, its evident sense of affection and sorrow for the departed, and its manifold tributes in the shape of floral offerings conspicuously displayed were both been four thousand men in the line of procession; but more than twice that number thronged the trains leading to the cemetery. nized in the earnest, but at the same time subdued conversation, heard in transit in either direction, Every utterance was in the German tongue, even patriotic labor element of German nativity attended the funeral, either in sympathy nehmati dies at his home in Avondale, thio, on with these unfortunate brethren of the Fatherland, whom they may have regarded in a measure as their own advocates, or out of many ways, and by his friends was considered a currosity to witness the ceremonies. The representatives of the Anarchy traternity were conspic-

> Republic to justify then in the adoption of violent measures to lighten their could certainly be well and truthfully answered in one way by pointing to the fact that they have sought the country with such avidity and rapidity that they have overstocked the market as it were. traces of the hand of oppression. By the side of many men walked their wives and children neatly clad. There was not a snabby-looking man in all toil and their clothing reflected their ability at

> black crape, but these were almost lost in the crowd that swept indiscriminately among the

least to dress well. Incre were no evidences of starvation, for they were for the most part burly, brawny looking men, let they bore upon their breasts the red resects or the red ribboa watch symbolized their defiance of ists in everything that the word implies, in a country which gives every citizen the utmost limit, under the most liberal laws that were ever rately but the Chicago and Lastern Illinois has just enacted. They were evidently proud to follow to the grave the dead bodies of murderous not only settinen, but the murder of innocent beings by the most concealed and the most deadly weapon known to science. The scene was indeed picturesque in many of its parts and grocesque in

> "THE MA SEIL AISE" AND "ANNIE LAURIE," For three hours the wailing notes of dirges, some of them composed by the most gifted of God's creatures, tilled the air. Several times in the three the Marseillaise, filled the air, and once, at least, it was rapturously applauded, while the dead bodies of the men were being collected on the route That sad and melodious air, "Annie Laurie," must also hereafter find a warm place in the breast of the Anarchist and will have a fresh meaning. this dreamy tyric brought tears to the eves of the spectators, not because of any sympathy with Amerchists, nor because it was chanted by Parsons in his ceil at midnight before his execution, but because of memories which its notes revived in the mind of almost every one who heard it.
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> The home of Spies is pleasantly situated in a remove revition of the city, and the city.

mote portion of the northwestern part of the Fischer's family is also not far distart, and from the pies house to that of the latter the pageant moved. Along the line of Milwankee-ave., which takes a chagonal course eastward to the river, were the houses of Parsons and Engel, and by the side of Engel, in tooms contiguous to his little toy-shop, by the hody of Lingg. Not far away was the Aurea Turn Hall and of this society Spieswas a member. Above the haid, at half-mast, hung a much faded American flag. Its presence there on such an occasion excited remark, but it was explained that it was only in accordance with a custom and in fact a rale of the society which provides that this sign of respect shall be manifested upon the death of a member. The hall itself was closed.

PREVALENCE OF RED RIBBONS AND ROSETTES.

PREVALENCE OF RED RIBBONS AND ROSETTES In this neighborhood the greatest throngs congregated. Here the ret ribb in and rosette were freely displayed, but no flag was apparent. Tiere was often-times significance in the dress of men and women and children, in which that color was worn. Sometimes it was in the form of a red ne ckworn. Sometimes it was in torm of a feel net to out the throat of a man, often in the frappings of women and frequently in the dress or headgear of children. Every now and then appeared a child with a woolen jacobin hat on his innocent head, doubtless placed there by purents who better understood its more general significance. Men and

unders out its more general significance. Men and women were name out who wore red roses or other flowers on their breasts.

The home of Spies's mother faces a vacant space of two or three blocks and is one of five houses built alike. A large crowd gathered in the front of the building, before the door of which a hearse was finally drawn up, while four or five carriages were ranged along the sidewalk westward. At 12 o'clock several immense floral pieces were carried from the house. Then followed the coffin itself loaded with flowers. When the body had been deposited in the heavy. When the body had been deposited in the heavy. posited in the bearse, the pieces, or such as were of size to be admitte) were laid around the coffin of size to be admitted were laid around the coffin and the others were placed on the top of the herrse. Constitutions among the pieces was a large wreath of red roses. During the entire ceremony the band played a dirge, and the assembled group stood with heads uncovered. The neighborhood is respectable and there were no outward indications of sympathy more the part of the neighbors. At the window of the house immediately adjoining on the eastward stood a head the little girl with flaxen hair, who seemed even merry in her manners as she looked down upon the scene. When the hearse moved away, the mother of pies, dressed in black, bending far forward, but strongly supported, made her appearance.

mother of spies, dressed in black, beading far forward, but strong; supported, made her appearance. After leaving the Spies house the processon moved to the home of Fischer and thence down Milwaukee-ave to the house of Parsons. This is a substantial brief house of three stories, the entrance to the second floor being on one side. On the north ade of the door frame is a 'in sign bearing the inscription, "Parsons & Co, fashionable dressmakers," which indicates the business that has herefolore been conducted by the dusky wife of the late Anarchist and will probably be her occupation in the future. On the other side of the street from the Parsons house also is a vacant lot, but this is boarded up and the fence is covered with theatrical advertisements, one of them representing a scene from a play. This scene pictured a judge on the bench, a group of